

CITY OF OAKLAND

OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK

AGENDA REPORT

2006 NOV 30 PM 5:25

TO: Office of the City Administrator
ATTN: Deborah Edgerly
FROM: Mayor's Office
DATE: December 12, 2006

RE: **A Progress Report on the City of Oakland's Sustainability Programs and a Resolution of the Oakland City Council Joining the Mayor in Adopting the Urban Environmental Accords**

SUMMARY

This is an informational status report on progress made since the previous report was delivered to City Council on February 28, 2006. The related resolution adopts the Urban Environmental Accords, which were signed by Mayor Brown in June 2005, and establishes the Urban Accords Matrix and its action items as a way to focus City efforts to track and report sustainability related initiatives.

While there are many City departments, programs, and staff members engaged in work that contributes toward Oakland's overall sustainability approach, this Annual Report (*Attachment A*) provides a status report regarding direct initiatives of the Mayor's Office of Sustainability, which is specifically charged with providing the annual report, as well as efforts involving formal collaboration between the Mayor's Sustainability Office and other City agencies.

FISCAL IMPACT

The report is informational only and has no fiscal impact. The resolution affirms actions already taken by Mayor Brown and do not explicitly tie the City to any fiscal impacts. Pursuing specific strategies to meet the action items of the Accords may lead to proposed programs and projects requiring funding. Staff will return to Council when such programs and budgets are developed.

BACKGROUND

In December 1998, the Oakland City Council adopted the Sustainable Community Development Initiative (SDI) by Resolution No. 74678 C.M.S. The lead offices and agencies for implementing the SDI are the Mayor's Office, the Electrical Engineering and Environmental Services Divisions of the Public Works Agency (PWA), and the Community and Economic Development Agency (CEDA).

In November 2003 Randy Hayes was hired as the Sustainability Director in the Mayor's Office and Carol Misseldine was transferred from CEDA to the Mayor's office to serve as Senior Staff to the Mayor's sustainability efforts. In March 2006, Mr. Hayes left the City of Oakland and Ms.

Misseldine assumed the responsibilities of Sustainability Director. In June 2006, Holly Coleman joined the Sustainability program as a paid intern.

Reporting: Reports on sustainability related initiatives have been submitted on October 26, 1999, September 29, 2000, November 6, 2001, May 21, 2002, July 8, 2003, January 11, 2005, and February 28, 2006.

KEY ISSUES AND IMPACTS

In 2005, Mayor Brown joined 50 mayors of the world's most visionary cities as an original signer of the United Nations World Environment Day Urban Environmental Accords (*Attachment B*), pledging that Oakland would implement 21 action steps over seven years to build an ecologically sustainable, economically dynamic and socially equitable future for its citizens. In March 2006, Council adopted Resolution No. 79808 C.M.S., which acknowledged and celebrated the Accords.

Recognizing that the organizing framework of the Urban Environmental Accords provided a conceptual tool to advance public education on sustainability, the Environmental Services Division of the Public Works Agency (PWA) commissioned a set of images illustrating the seven "theme areas" of the Accords: 1) Energy; 2) Waste Reduction; 3) Urban Design; 4) Urban Nature; 5) Transportation; 6) Environmental Health; and, 7) Water. The images were introduced as banners at the Earth Expo, April 19, 2006, and have subsequently been used at other events and in the City's outreach materials.

Staff in the Mayor's Office of Sustainability are collaborating with PWA to assess additional potential to further advance Goal # 13 of the Sustainable Development Initiative -- *Incorporate sustainable development in literacy and cultural/environmental education*---and thereby advance the City's ability to communicate about sustainability to citizens, internal constituencies, and partner organizations through outreach based on the framework provided by the theme areas and implementation philosophy of the Accords.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The policy goals and implementation philosophy set forth in the Urban Environmental Accords are consistent and well aligned with those of the SDI. Furthermore, the actionable items under each Accord provide a powerful set of metrics against which to measure and report on the progress of the City's efforts in sustainable development. They not only provide a framework for targeting efforts and reporting on progress uniquely appropriate to Oakland, but they also provide a common sustainability language and set of commitments that are recognized by cities worldwide, thereby leveraging Oakland's ability to align with other cities in advancing sustainability related goals.

Adoption of the proposed resolution will have City Council joining the Mayor in adopting the Urban Environmental Accords, which supports the Council's current efforts to promote sustainability initiatives and ensure focused efforts in tracking the City's progress. Pursuing specific strategies to meet the goals in the action items of the Accords may lead to proposed programs and projects requiring funding. Staff will return to Council when such programs and budgets are developed.

A preliminary matrix is included as *Attachment C* to provide a rough 2006 baseline for some (although not all) of the action items of the Urban Accords. Staff proposes that the matrix be updated and included with the SDI annual report as a means of tracking and reporting on progress in each area.

In order to fully integrate the Urban Accords with Oakland's Sustainable Community Development Initiative (SDI), staff in the Mayor's Office of Sustainability prepared the attached resolution to accept the Urban Accords as part of the City's Sustainability Program and to include progress on meeting the commitments of the Accords as part of the annual SDI report.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES

All initiatives highlighted in the attached report seek to address sustainable development opportunities, some of which are highlighted below:

Economic:

Compelling research now demonstrates that the integration of green building features into development projects can generate substantial energy, water and materials efficiencies, resulting in reduced operating costs of 20-80% over the life of the building. Reduced operating costs generate increased cash flow, which helps free capital for other investments. More recently, research is showing that even the initial first costs of building green can be the same as or less than conventional building techniques. There is also a growing body of research that indicates that green buildings improve property values and can capture lease premiums.

Another significant economic impact from green building is improved employee or occupant morale and general well being, resulting in quantifiable productivity increases and reductions in liability and health insurance claims.

The work now underway in energy efficiency and fostering the use of renewable energy not only reduces pollution, but also saves occupants and renters on their electric and other utility bills. Sourcing more of our energy locally through aggregation would dramatically decrease the loss of local capital to large energy companies.

Local food systems have economic benefits, since most of the money spent on food goes to the farmer, not corporate middlemen. Small diversified farms can help reinvigorate entire rural economies, since they employ far more people per acre than large monocultures. In the UK, farms under 100 acres provide five times more jobs per acre than those over 500 acres. Moreover, wages paid to farm workers benefit local economies and communities far more than money paid for heavy equipment and the fuel to run it: the latter is almost immediately siphoned off to equipment manufacturers and oil companies, while wages paid to workers are spent locally.¹

Zero Waste strategies help Oakland businesses reduce waste, thereby increasing operating efficiency and reducing costs. Expanding and actively supporting use of discarded materials drives local economic and workforce development with green collar jobs and value-added production. It also supports the export of recyclable materials - one of the dominant mechanisms for returning empty export containers to Pacific Rim countries, which is an important consideration for the expected doubling of import activity at the Port of Oakland by 2020.

Environmental:

The generation and use of energy from fossil fuels is the major contributor to air pollution and global climate change. Since approximately 30% of total energy use in the U.S. is used for buildings, improving energy efficiency and using renewable energy sources in buildings and vehicles are effective ways to improve air quality and reduce the impacts of global climate change.

In addition to improving the energy footprint of City buildings, the numerous initiatives underway in energy efficiency help to reduce our contribution to climate disruption.

Expanding the use of recycled content in City purchases saves energy, water and materials and decreases pollution.

According to the U.S. Department of Transportation, food and agricultural products (not including imported or exported foods) are transported 566 billion ton-miles (1 ton-mile = one ton of freight transported one mile) within U.S. borders each year, constituting more than 20% of total U.S. commodity transport. Furthermore, an increasing quantity of food is now being transported internationally; in 1998, a total of 172 million tons of food were shipped into and out of the U.S. This excessive and unnecessary food transportation requires the consumption of large quantities of climate disrupting fossil fuel. Lengthy food transport also increases food packaging, processing, and refrigeration and requires the expenditure of increasing tax revenue for repairing, constructing, and maintaining an extensive system of roads and railways.² Greater reliance on

¹ <http://www.isec.org.uk/articles/bringing.html>

² <http://www.sustainabletable.org/issues/energy/>

locally grown and processed food would reduce all of these environmental impacts.

Zero Waste strategies promote sustainability, conserve natural resources, reduce air and water pollution, and protect habitat.

Social Equity:

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency reports that the air in new buildings can be ten times more polluted than outdoor air. Formaldehyde, commonly used in shelving and insulation, is one of the most common indoor pollutants. Many paints, floor finishes, and adhesives contain unhealthy volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The use of green building practices promotes the use of alternatives to these unhealthy materials and thereby promotes worker health.

Food Security means access by all people at all times to enough food for an active, healthy life. Food security includes at a minimum: 1) Ready availability of nutritionally adequate and safe foods, and 2) An assured ability to acquire acceptable foods in socially acceptable ways.

In 2004, 11.9 percent of American households (13.5 million U.S. households) were food insecure, meaning that at some time during the year, these households were uncertain of having, or unable to acquire, enough food to meet the needs of all their members. According to the results of a Census Bureau survey as well as several studies, those at greatest risk of being hungry or food insecure live in households that are: headed by a single woman; African Americans, Hispanics, and Native Americans; or with incomes below the poverty line. For families in poverty, food is often the first thing cut out of budgets when faced with high rent, utility bills, and medical expenses. California, along with seven other states, has food insecurity and hunger rates that are significantly higher than the national average. According to the California Food Policy Advocates, 29 percent of Alameda County residents are touched by hunger and food insecurity.³

Zero Waste strategies can provide new living wage jobs for the community, as well as preserve and enhance natural systems that provide basic ecological services such as clean water, clean air, and safe food.

DISABILITY AND SENIOR CITIZEN ACCESS

There are no ADA or senior citizen access issues contained in this report.

³ Food systems assessment: <http://oaklandfoodsystem.pbwiki.com>

RECOMMENDATION(S) AND RATIONALE

Accept this annual report on the City's sustainability programs and approve the resolution adopting the Urban Environmental Accords.

ACTION REQUESTED OF THE CITY COUNCIL

Staff recommends that the Council accept this informational report and adopt the attached resolution authorizing the Oakland City Council to join the Mayor in adopting the Urban Environmental Accords.

Respectfully submitted,

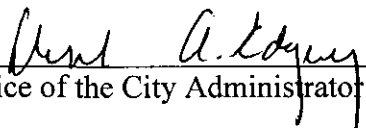

Carol Misseldine

Prepared by:
Carol Misseldine and Holly Coleman,
Sustainability Staff, Mayor's Office

Attachment A: 2006 Annual Report on Sustainability

Attachment B: Preliminary Baseline Matrix

APPROVED AND FORWARDED TO
THE COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC
DEVELOPMENT COMMITTEE:

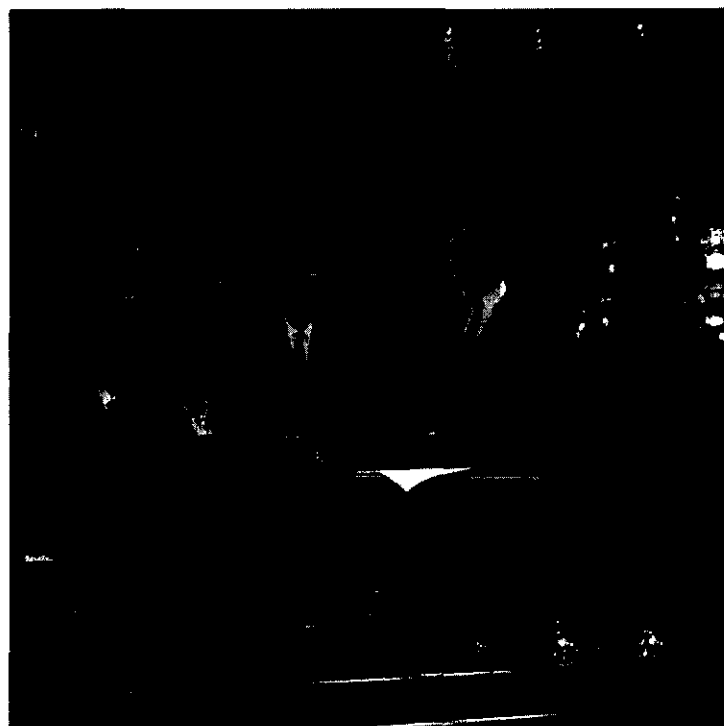

Office of the City Administrator



2006 Annual Report on Sustainability

Progress report:
Oakland's
Sustainability
Programs.

Office of the Mayor
Carol Misseldine
Sustainability Director



ON THE COVER:

Oakland Mayor Jerry Brown (standing, center), with San Francisco Mayor Gavin Newsome looking on (standing, right), waits his turn to sign the Urban Environmental Accords at United Nations Environment Programme World Environment Day ceremonies held on June 5, 2005 in San Francisco, California.

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Urban Environmental Accords
Founding signatories

1. Ahmedabad
2. Arnhem
3. Austin, TX
4. Bahia de Caraquez, Canton Sucre
5. Bamenda
6. Berkeley, CA
7. Burién
8. Calicut
9. Cape Town
10. Chalon-sur-Saone
11. Chang Chung (*in absentia*)
12. Chicago, IL
13. Copenhagen
14. Curitiba
15. Delhi
16. Denver, CO (*in absentia*)
17. Dhaka
18. Gampaha
19. Hyderabad
20. Istanbul
21. Jakarta
22. Kampala
23. Kiev
24. Larnaca (*in absentia*)
25. Lausanne
26. London
27. Lurin
28. Lyon
29. Matalé
30. Melbourne
31. Moscow
32. Mount Vernon, NY (*in absentia*)
33. Nairobi
34. New Paltz, NY
35. Oakland, CA
36. Rio de Janeiro
37. Rochester, NY (*in absentia*)
38. San Miguel de Allende
39. Santa Monica, CA
40. Seattle, WA
41. Seogwipo
42. Sinaia
43. Stockholm
44. Surabaya
45. Tainan City
46. Taipei
47. Vancouver, B.C.
48. Vitoria-Gasteiz
49. Zurich
50. San Francisco, CA

Green Cities Declaration

RECOGNIZING for the first time in history, the majority of the planet's population now lives in cities and that continued urbanization will result in one million people moving to cities each week, thus creating a new set of environmental challenges and opportunities; and

BELIEVING that as Mayors of cities around the globe, we have a unique opportunity to provide leadership to develop truly sustainable urban centers based on culturally and economically appropriate local actions; and

RECALLING that in 1945 the leaders of 50 nations gathered in San Francisco to develop and sign the Charter of the United Nations; and

ACKNOWLEDGING the importance of the obligations and spirit of the 1972 Stockholm Conference on the Human Environment, the 1992 Rio Earth Summit (UNCED), the 1996 Istanbul Conference on Human Settlements, the 2000 Millennium Development Goals, and the 2002 Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development, we see the Urban Environmental Accords described below as a synergistic extension of the efforts to advance sustainability, foster vibrant economies, promote social equity, and protect the planet's natural systems.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, today on World Environment Day 2005 in San Francisco, we the signatory Mayors have come together to write a new chapter in the history of global cooperation. We commit to promote this collaborative platform and to build an ecologically sustainable, economically dynamic, and socially equitable future for our urban citizens; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that we call to action our fellow Mayors around the world to sign the Urban Environmental Accords and collaborate with us to implement the Accords; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that by signing these Urban Environmental Accords, we commit ourselves to moving vital issues of sustainability to the top of our legislative agendas. By implementing the Urban Environmental Accords, we aim to realize the right to a clean, healthy, and safe environment for all members of our society.



**United Nations Environment Programme
World Environment Day,
June 5th, 2005**

ENERGY EFFICIENCY, ALTERNATIVE ENERGY, AND RENEWABLE ENERGY

Local Power - CCA

Community Choice Aggregation (CCA) refers to the opportunity of local governments to purchase electricity on behalf of their residential and commercial constituents. Potential benefits of becoming an aggregator include increased use of renewable energy sources to meet Oakland's energy needs and a reduction in electricity costs. Sustainability staff in the Mayor's office are leading the effort in Oakland to pursue this opportunity, working in collaboration with staff from the cities of Emeryville and Berkeley.

Phase I

In July 2004, City Council adopted Resolution No. 78708 C.M.S., which authorized Navigant Consulting, Inc. (NCI) to proceed with Phase I of the Bay area CCA efforts, which included the development of a Base Case Feasibility Analysis. This analysis assessed the feasibility, opportunities and risks to Oakland of becoming an energy aggregator. In May 2005, sustainability staff in the Mayor's Office summarized that analysis in a report to Council.

Phase II

The allocation of funds to contract with NCI to continue with Phase II CCA efforts were authorized by Council in Resolution No. 79207 C.M.S. Phase II encompasses the development of a CCA Implementation Plan that will address items such as demand for electricity by customer types, governance plans, power supply options, financing options and regulatory issues. This Implementation Plan must be filed with the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC) if the City decides to become an aggregator.

East Bay CCA Policy Committee

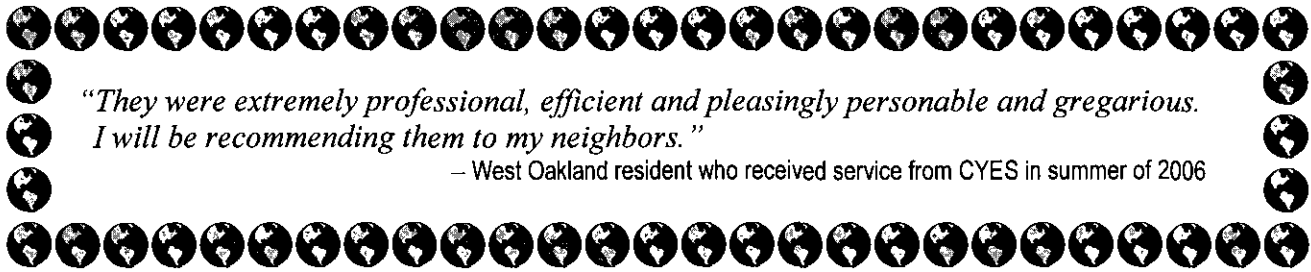
Throughout Phases I and II, representatives from the cities of Oakland, Berkeley, and Emeryville worked together as the East Bay CCA Policy Committee to investigate the feasibility of forming a Joint Powers Authority (JPA), comprised of representatives of their respective cities, to jointly bring CCA to the East Bay. Joining together as aggregators could mean that we could access the competitive electricity market with more purchasing authority.

The Policy Committee has examined bond, financing and other legal issues, and sponsored an independent review of NCI's assumptions in the Base Case Feasibility Analysis. The independent review validated Navigant's findings and highlighted critical issues for the next level of analysis.

On June 1, 2006 the cities jointly facilitated a Stakeholder's meeting of 30 representatives from the business, residential and government sectors of the three cities to inform them of progress on CCA and solicit their input. A proposal to conduct a third party legal review of NCI's assumptions has been developed by the three cities and Berkeley and Oakland have agreed to pay 1/3 each of the \$125,000 cost of this review. Emeryville's decision to pay their 1/3 for this review is pending.

Next Steps:

The Implementation Plan (Phase II) is scheduled for completion around the end of 2006, at which time the respective City Councils will have to decide if they wish to become Aggregators. If so, the Implementation Plan must be submitted to the California Public Utilities Commission (CPUC). If the CPUC approves the implementation plan(s), each City must then decide whether to implement the CPUC approved plan under Phase III.



"They were extremely professional, efficient and pleasingly personable and gregarious. I will be recommending them to my neighbors."

– West Oakland resident who received service from CYES in summer of 2006

California Youth Energy Services

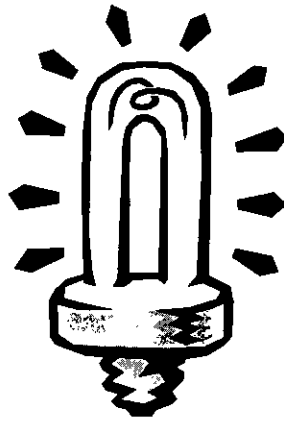
Rising Sun Energy Services (RSEC), through their California Youth Energy Services (CYES) program, hire and train local youth to provide free in-home energy audits, education, and hardware installation to low income homeowners and renters. The CYES program is designed to serve hard-to-reach households, defined as a) non-English speaking households that often do not receive services due to language barriers, b) renters, and c) low-moderate income households.

Working in collaboration with sustainability staff in the Mayor's office and the Workforce Investment Board (WIB) in CEDA, and with funding from the Duke Energy Settlement Fund, RSEC established a CYES site in the Fruitvale District in the summer of 2005. The 2005 program was an outstanding success in its premiere season in Oakland by providing 514 Oakland households with energy saving hardware and information, thereby saving Oakland residents approximately \$146,530 in energy dollars. Thirteen (13) Oakland youth were provided job training in residential energy efficiency and a letter of recommendation at the end of the project.

Based on their success in 2005, and the clients' overwhelming requests for and support for future services, the Mayor's Office of Sustainability wrote a resolution to provide a \$45,000 grant to RSEC to ensure another summer of energy efficiency job training and implementation in Oakland. The grant money augmented CYES's existing program in the Fruitvale area with a new program in West Oakland in 2006.

Program highlights

- Provided job training, employment and reference letters to 24 Oakland youth, ages 15-21.
- Provided over 275 Fruitvale households and 167 West Oakland households with energy saving hardware and information, serving a total of 442 Oakland households.
 - Served 128 non-English speaking households in Spanish -- over 29% of total households served. Saved Fruitvale residents approximately \$150,000 and West Oakland residents approximately \$100,600 in energy dollars over the lifetime of the installed hardware, for a total savings of \$250,600 for Oakland residents.



Energy Savings

In Fruitvale residences, CYES students installed 2,064 compact fluorescent lamps, 123 efficient-flow showerheads and 277 faucet aerators at no cost. In West Oakland residences, CYES students installed 1,333 compact fluorescent lamps, 136 efficient-flow showerheads and 233 faucet aerators.

Residents Served

Out of the 442 residences served in 2006, 29% of homes served were non-English speaking and received services in their native tongue (Spanish). 83% were renters. 100% were low-moderate income households. CYES continues to provide energy efficiency services to the City of Oakland via locally-based summer programs.

Recommendations and Next Steps:

The CYES program provided an outstanding return rate of energy savings per dollar spent as

well as job training and employment for local youth, and brought energy efficiency awareness and utility bill savings to under-served sectors of Oakland. Based on their success in 2005 and 2006, and the

clients' overwhelming requests for and support of services, we recommend that CYES continue to provide energy efficiency services to the City of Oakland via locally-based summer programs.

Residential Energy Conservation Ordinance

The cities of Oakland, San Francisco, and Berkeley are collaborating to revise Berkeley's successful Residential Energy Conservation Ordinance



(RECO) to improve its accessibility and usefulness to homeowners. Once complete, Berkeley's template will be used by staff to inform the development of a RECO ordinance for Oakland. The primary requirement of a RECO is that all residential properties sold or renovated must meet increasingly strin-

gent energy efficiency standards at the point of sale. The total cost outlay per residence would be capped.

Equity Express

The Chicago-based Center for Neighborhood Technology (CNT) has proposed a partnership with the City of Oakland to develop and implement a system to help households reduce core expenditures. This system, Equity Express, will link households to cost reduction programs in the areas of transportation related energy use, food, and household energy use, and encourage saving toward assets such as homeownership.

Although the City Council originally approved \$110,000 to be allocated from the Duke settlement fund for this partnership in June 2005, the program has been delayed due to the need for greater clarity with other community partners and city agencies. The East Bay Asian Local Development Corporation (EBALDC) and the Community and Economic Development Agency (CEDA) have offered their assistance to launch this project, and deliberations among the various entities have been re-established. The budget for this project is proposed to come from the Williams and Reliant Energy Settlement fund, which, like the Duke fund, is restricted to programs in the City that foster energy efficiency or

renewable energy generation.

Williams and Reliant Energy Settlement Priorities

The City of Oakland, through the Office of the City Attorney, has pursued and settled wholesale electricity antitrust cases with three energy companies (Duke Energy Corporation, Williams Energy Corporation, and Reliant Energy). The settlement of these cases has resulted in several million dollars in new revenue for the City, for exclusive use by "activities that promote alternative energy production or improved energy efficiency in the City."

Sustainability staff in the Mayor's office has been working with Public Works Agency to develop and propose a set of alternative energy production and energy efficiency projects that create a comprehensive package of actions for municipal facilities and the Oakland community. The proposed projects foster energy efficiency and the installation of solar power for City facilities; continue the development and implementation of Community Choice Aggregation; provide new energy efficiency and demand reduction programs offered by PG&E and others; and workforce development and training for citizens about energy efficiency as part of sustainable living. Staff recommendations are contained in the Williams and Reliant Energy Settlement agenda report and resolution which will be reviewed at Council Committee in January 2007.



CLIMATE PROTECTION

Climate disruption, caused primarily by the combustion of fossil fuels, represents a serious threat to the City of Oakland's natural resources, economy, availability of drinking water, and the health of its residents and employees. Some of those threats are noted below.

Impacts on Drinking Water

All City facilities are served by the East Bay Municipal Utility District (EBMUD), which receives its water from the Mokelumne River Basin, which in turn is dependent on snow pack. According to the US 2002 Climate Action Report, "Rising temperatures are very likely to affect portions of the country that depend on winter snow-pack for runoff."

Increased Rainfall Intensity

Climate change is predicted to increase rainfall intensities in the Oakland region, leading to greater drought and flood frequencies. Increased rainstorm intensities would seriously strain the City of Oakland's current storm drainage infrastructure.

Consequences of increased rainfall and storm intensity will include:

- Increased demand for emergency response
- Maintenance and replacement of storm drainage infrastructure
- Increased erosion and pollution runoff to Oakland's waterways and Lake Merritt
- Increased soil saturation, leading to increased landslides

Increased Risk of Drought

Climate change is predicted to increase the frequency and severity of drought, which is of great concern for Oakland due to increased fire risk.

Rising Sea Levels

Oakland is vulnerable to rising sea levels caused by global warming. Sea level is projected to rise 3.5 - 35 inches between 1990 and 2100, dramatically increasing the frequency of high tide peaks. High tides coupled with El Niño events will significantly

increase the hourly maximum high tide peak.

Risk to Oakland Airport:

The Airport and other low-lying properties in Oakland are susceptible to flooding from extreme tides coupled with flood conditions.

Salt Water Intrusion

The Bay Area contains extensive salt marshes and rising sea levels are moving the salt marshes to nearby lowlands and freshwater marshes. This will affect groundwater aquifers, increase risk of salt-water contamination of water supplies, and damage wildlife habitat.

Impacts on Human Health

Global warming is also having an adverse effect on human health in Oakland. In the Bay Area, warming by 7° F would increase ozone concentrations by 20%, aggravating existing high rates of respiratory illness such as asthma. An increase in the number of heat waves may increase heat-related deaths and illness.

The City has taken some important steps to address this overwhelming problem:

Climate Protection Law Suit

In August 2002, the City of Oakland joined Friends of the Earth, Greenpeace, and other Cities to file a complaint in U.S. District Court (N.D. Cal.), *FOE et. al. v. ExIm et. al.* alleging that the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) and Export-Import Bank of the United States (ExIm) had failed to comply with their respective obligations under the National Environmental Policy Act.

OPIC and ExIm are federal agencies whose financial and other assistance for fossil fuel projects

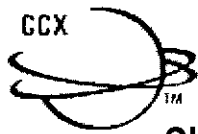
around the globe result in extraordinarily high emissions of climate changing carbon dioxide and yet they are not conducting an environmental review of their programs and so are not in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Sustainability staff from the Mayor's office and the City Attorney's office attended mediation sessions seeking to settle out of court. No out of court settlement was reached. The City's standing to bring this suit was challenged in 2005, but upheld. This is the first time that any federal court has recognized standing to pursue claims challenging federal actions that may contribute to global warming.

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Oakland filed its merits briefs on December 23, 2005. The case's merits include whether OPIC and ExIm violated NEPA by not applying at all. The plaintiffs claim that their projects are directly or indirectly responsible for over 7% of world-wide emissions which contributes to domestic environmental and health impacts caused by global warming.

The parties cross-moved for summary judgment on the merits in March 2006. The case is now submitted for decision on the merits.



Chicago Climate Exchange

In March 2005, the Council unanimously adopted Resolution No. 79135 C.M.S., making the City of Oakland the second city (after Chicago) in the country to join the Chicago Climate Exchange (CCX). CCX is the nation's first voluntary, but legally binding, system to reduce carbon dioxide emissions, also known as greenhouse gases (GHG) - which are responsible for climate disruption. Members agree to reduce their 2003-2006 emissions 1% per year below their baseline average. If the 1% reduction is not met, the City will have to purchase GHG allowances from others in the Exchange but if the City exceeds this reduction, the additional earned GHG emission allowances can then be sold on the Exchange.

For the years 2003 and 2004 the City met its CCX greenhouse gas reduction targets. However, in 2005 its emissions increased, underscoring the need to redouble and expand the City's energy efficiency upgrades and conservation efforts throughout its facilities, as recommended in the Williams and Reliant Energy Settlement Fund report and resolution.



Oil Independent by 2020

The price of oil is increasingly affecting Oakland's growth and employment - higher oil prices slow business expansion, impact wages and jobs, and increase production costs. The use of fossil fuels is a primary cause of climate disruption and threatens the living conditions of current and future generations of Oakland residents. In addition, Oakland residents disproportionately suffer from asthma in neighbourhoods adjacent to freeways and other major sources of exhaust. Moreover, oil plays a major role in global peace and security issues.

In response to Oakland's reliance on oil, sustainability staff in the Mayor's office, in collaboration with Council member Nancy Nadel's office and the Urban Accords Institute, wrote an "Oil Independent by 2020" resolution which was adopted by Council on October 17, 2006. The resolution calls for the establishment of a task force to develop the Action Plan. The Action Plan, to be developed within 6 months of the Task Force's formation, will include strategic policies that consider economic, environmental and social equity goals.



GREEN BUILDING

Green Building Guidelines Resolution

In 2006, sustainability staff in the Mayor's office authored the Green Building Guidelines Resolution No. 79871 C.M.S., adopted by Council on April 12, 2006. It provides as official City reference documents, the Alameda County Residential Green Building Guidelines, U.S. Green Building Council's LEED Rating Systems and the Bay-Friendly Landscape Guidelines, and recommends their use in the City of Oakland. Through the efforts of sustainability staff in the Mayor's office, these guidelines are now available at the City's Zoning Permit Counter on the 2nd floor of 250 Frank Ogawa Plaza, and in numerous libraries in the City including Oakland's Main Library, West Oakland Branch Library, Temescal Branch Library, and the Temescal Tool-Lending Library.

This resolution provides support and incentive to private developers to incorporate green building design elements into their developments. This support augments the City's previously established commitment to greening our own facilities, demonstrated through the adoption by Council in May 2005 of the Civic Green Building Ordinance (Ordinance No. 12658 C.M.S.), which mandates that all City facilities meet, at a minimum, the U.S. Green Building Council's LEED-Silver standard.

Next Steps: Provide increasingly attractive and creative incentives to include green techniques in all private residential and commercial developments in the City of Oakland.

PROMOTE INCREASED PRODUCTION & CONSUMPTION OF LOCAL FOOD

Supporting and promoting increased production and consumption of locally grown food is protective of environmental resources and supportive of the local economy. In the United States, food typically travels up to 2,500 miles from farm to plate -- a 25% increase since 1980. By increasing our reliance on locally grown food, we can decrease the distance food must travel, which reduces green house gas emissions and saves local energy dollars.

Promoting environmentally benign and energy efficient food production, processing, and distribution practices can further reduce Oakland's reliance on volatile fossil fuel prices while fostering local economic activity. Prioritizing local agricultural activities also helps to build support for the preservation of local farmland and open space.

Promoting increased production and consumption of locally grown food can also foster economic opportunities through the creation of living-wage jobs in the food sector.



Local Food Study

In an effort to capture the environmental and economic benefits noted above, sustainability staff in the Mayor's office, working with graduate students from the University of California, developed a resolution authorizing an initial local food systems assessment study for the City of Oakland. The study, authorized by the City Council on January 17, 2006 by Resolution No. 79680 C.M.S., examines current trends in Oakland's food system and recommends programs that promote a sustainable food system for Oakland.

The complete report, entitled ***A Food Systems Assessment for Oakland, CA: Toward a Sustainable Food Plan*** can be downloaded at <http://oaklandfoodsystem.pbwiki.com/>. This report was received by the Oakland City Council's Life Enrichment Committee on July 11, 2006.

Food Policy Council

One of the principal recommendations of the Food System Assessment report was the establishment of a Food Policy Council comprised of stakeholders from the key segments of Oakland's food system. The purpose of the Policy Council would be to develop a City-wide food systems plan, including strategies for maximizing Oakland's capacity to grow and provide healthy local food. Due to positive public response to the initial food systems assessment study at the July 11, 2006 Life Enrichment Committee meeting, as well as a specific request from members of the Committee, staff at the Mayor's Office of Sustainability have prepared a resolution to implement this recommendation. The resolution and report are scheduled for the December 12th Life Enrichment committee.

SOLID WASTE REDUCTION AND DIVERSION



In 2005, sustainability staff in the Mayor's office began collaborating with staff in the Environmental Services Division of the Public Works Agency, as well as staff in Council offices, to explore ways to build on and increase the City's solid waste diversion successes.

Zero Waste Resolution

One of the first areas of collaboration was the development of a Zero Waste Resolution. In March 2006 the Oakland City Council adopted Resolution No. 79774 C.M.S., which adopted a Zero Waste goal by 2020 for the City of Oakland; directing the Public Works Agency, in concert with the Mayor's Office, to develop a Zero Waste Strategic Plan (ZWSP) to achieve the City's zero waste goal.

Staff in PWA's ESD division have taken the lead in convening a Zero Waste working group and developing Oakland's Zero Waste Strategic Plan to provide guidance in the planning and decision-making process to achieve the City's Zero Waste Goal. The ZWSP is currently in final draft and undergoing management review, and is scheduled to be presented to the Public Works Committee on November 28, 2006. Once adopted, staff will update the Mayor and City Council on progress toward the Zero Waste Goal.

Promote Take Back Initiatives

A key strategy to reach a Zero Waste goal is to promote policies and practices known as Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) or "Take Back" programs whereby the manufacturer takes its product back at the end of its useful life, rather than burdening local governments with its disposal. Such practices are being used successfully throughout Europe for electronics, appliances, automobiles and other consumer products.

In February 2006, Washington State became the first state in the U.S. to pass EPR legislation for electronic waste. It mandates that any company that manufactures or

sells electronic products in the state must implement a plan to "Take Back" those products at the end of their useful life. Such policies have been shown to be an incentive for manufacturers to reduce the use of toxic materials in their products and to develop creative strategies to re-use the returned materials.

The California Product Stewardship Council (CPSC), coordinated and convened by sustainability staff in the Mayor's office, and comprised of local government representatives, was launched in May 2006 for the purpose of promoting EPR initiatives locally and statewide. Four meetings have been held of the Steering Committee, and on November 17, a full day retreat was conducted for the purpose of developing a one-year strategic plan.

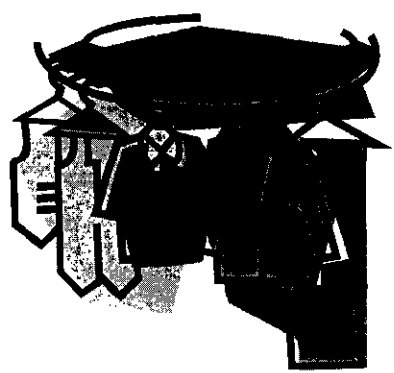
Green Food Service Ware Ordinance

In July 2006, staff in the Office of the Mayor collaborated with Vice Mayor Jean Quan's office in developing a Green Food Service Ware Ordinance (Ordinance No. 12747 C.M.S.) which prohibits the use of polystyrene foam disposable food service ware in restaurants in the City and requires, when cost neutral, the use of biodegradable or compostable disposable food service ware by food vendors and City facilities. It was passed by City Council on June 26, 2006 and will go into effect in January 2007. Educational outreach to restaurants, packaging suppliers, and other affected Oakland businesses is underway, with the goal of identifying resources for these businesses to ease the transition from Styrofoam to more environmentally benign packaging.

PROMOTING GREEN BUSINESS

Green Cleaners

In August 2006, sustainability staff in the Mayor’s office launched a demonstration program, in partnership with Occidental College, to promote professional *wet cleaning*, an environmentally friendlier alternative to perchloroethylene dry cleaning. Sustainability staff in the Mayor’s office have invited 40 Oakland dry cleaners to participate in the program. Professionals from Occidental College will work closely with two dry cleaners currently using perchloroethylene to switch to wet cleaning technologies, and then use their experience to promote wet cleaning throughout the dry cleaning sector in Oakland.



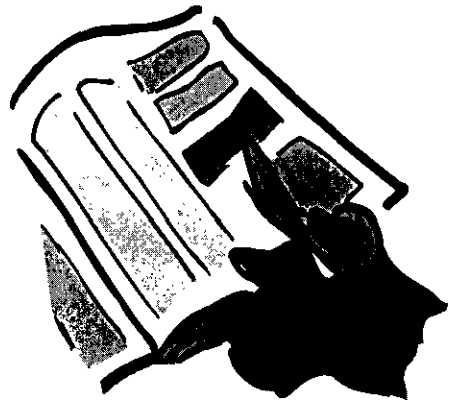
Green Restaurant Project

A new pilot program and spin-off of the existing Bay Area Green Business program is being led by staff in CEDA’s Economic Development division. The Green Restaurant project will create a paid advertising portal on popular internet browsers to promote certified green restaurants in Oakland and Berkeley. It is anticipated that many of those initiating the 70,000+ monthly web searches for restaurants in Oakland and Berkeley will see the electronic ad and want to learn more about and choose to dine at these environmentally superior eateries. These pioneers will then generate “word of mouth” advertising about the program, spurring other restaurants to certify green. The Green Restaurant site will also have a link to the larger Green Business program, compounding its reach.

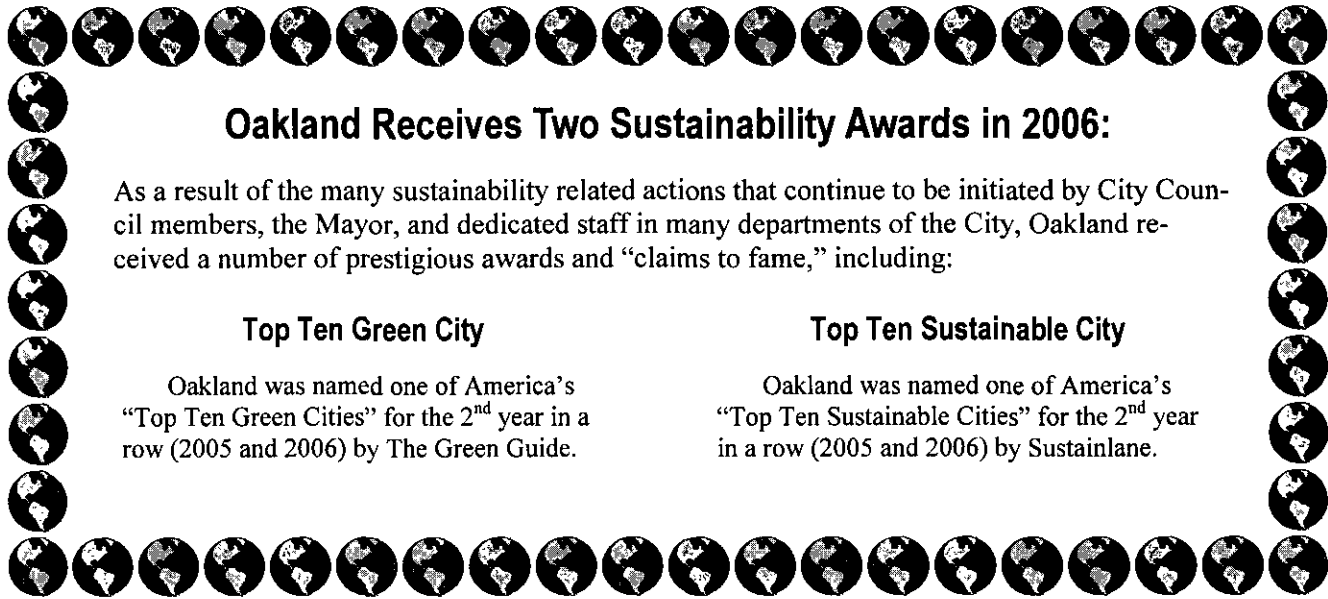


Greener East Bay Book

Another forthcoming project in Oakland and the greater East Bay, scheduled for launch in Fall 2007, is the Greener East Bay Book. This consumer-oriented publication will be similar to other entertainment, dining, and services coupon books that have been available for years, but will have a sustainable twist. Led by economic development staff in CEDA, in collaboration with the Celilo Group out of Portland, the Greener East Bay Book will feature discounts and valuable information from businesses meeting specific criteria and offering organic and locally grown foods and other products, energy saving devices and services, non-motorized recreation and transportation opportunities, as well as a cornucopia of fun and/or enlightening entertainment and cultural activities and experiences in the region. Local schools and non-profits will raise funds by selling the book. Visit www.celilo.net to see similar books now available in other cities on the West Coast.



OTHER



Oakland Receives Two Sustainability Awards in 2006:

As a result of the many sustainability related actions that continue to be initiated by City Council members, the Mayor, and dedicated staff in many departments of the City, Oakland received a number of prestigious awards and “claims to fame,” including:

Top Ten Green City

Oakland was named one of America’s “Top Ten Green Cities” for the 2nd year in a row (2005 and 2006) by The Green Guide.

Top Ten Sustainable City

Oakland was named one of America’s “Top Ten Sustainable Cities” for the 2nd year in a row (2005 and 2006) by Sustainlane.

Sustainability Program’s Web Site

In 2006, sustainability staff in the Office of the Mayor consolidated the City’s sustainability-related information, documentation and links, and constructed a web site.

Information on this site is organized around the major Urban Accords themes of Energy, Waste Reduction, Urban Design, Transportation, Environmental Health, and Water. Additional categories include Awards, Legislation and Staff. Initiatives and achievements are noted, with links to related signed documents. The web site can be found at the following links:

<http://www.sustainableoakland.com>

Dioxin Reduction Efforts

The City is working to reduce dioxins in the environment in two ways: Reduce or eliminate the use of paper products that are processed with chlorine or chlorine derivatives, and reducing diesel emissions within the City. To accomplish the first of these objectives, the City has developed an environmentally-preferable purchasing policy requiring, wherever possible, the purchase and use of paper products that are processed without chlorine or chlorine derivatives, and prohibiting the purchase of products that use polyvinyl

chloride (PVC). To accomplish a reduction in diesel emissions (dioxins are a constituent of these emissions), the Port of Oakland has undertaken an Air Quality Mitigation Program in the Port Maritime Area. As a part of this program, the Port is administering a Truck Replacement Project, targeting Port haulers. Truck Replacement refers to the replacement of an older qualifying existing truck with a newer model year truck certified to emit lower emission levels. The Port will provide up to \$2 million in total funding to replace approximately eighty trucks during this round of the Project.

URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL ACCORDS



Energy

Action 1 Adopt and implement a policy to increase the use of renewable energy to meet ten per cent of the city's peak electric load within seven years.

Action 2 Adopt and implement a policy to reduce the city's peak electric load by ten per cent within seven years through energy efficiency, shifting the timing of energy demands, and conservation measures.

Action 3 Adopt a citywide greenhouse gas reduction plan that reduces the jurisdiction's emissions by twenty-five per cent by 2030, and which includes a system for accounting and auditing greenhouse gas emissions.

Waste Reduction

Action 4 Establish a policy to achieve zero waste to landfills and incinerators by 2040.

Action 5 Adopt a citywide law that reduces the use of a disposable, toxic, or non-renewable product category by at least fifty percent in seven years.

Action 6 Implement "user-friendly" recycling and composting programs, with the goal of reducing by twenty per cent per capita solid waste disposal to landfill and incineration in seven years.

Urban Design

Action 7 Adopt a policy that mandates a green building rating system standard that applies to all new municipal buildings.

Action 8 Adopt urban planning principles and practices that advance higher density, mixed use, walk-able, bike-able and disabled-accessible neighborhoods which coordinate land use and transportation with open space systems for recreation and ecological restoration.

Action 9 Adopt a policy or implement a program that creates environmentally beneficial jobs in slums and / or low-income neighborhoods.

Urban Nature

Action 10 Ensure that there is an accessible public park or recreational open space within a half-kilometer of every city resident by 2015.

Action 11 Conduct an inventory of existing canopy coverage in the city; and, then establish a goal based on ecological and community considerations to plant and maintain canopy coverage in not less than fifty per cent of all available sidewalk planting sites.

Action 12 Pass legislation that protects critical habitat corridors and other key habitat characteristics (e.g. water features, food-bearing plants, shelter for wildlife, use of

native species, etc.) from unsustainable development.

Transportation

Action 13 Develop and implement a policy which expands affordable public transportation coverage to within half-a-kilometer of all city residents in ten years.

Action 14 Pass a law or implement a program that eliminates leaded gasoline (where it is still used); phases down sulfur levels in diesel and gasoline fuels, concurrent with using advanced emission controls on all buses, taxis, and public fleets to reduce particulate matter and smog-forming emissions from those fleets by fifty per cent in seven years.

Action 15 Implement a policy to reduce the percentage of commute trips by single occupancy vehicles by ten per cent in seven years.

Environmental Health

Action 16 Every year, identify one product, chemical, or compound that is used within the city that represents the greatest risk to human health and adopt a law and provide incentives to reduce or eliminate its use by the municipal government.

Action 17 Promote the public health and environmental benefits of supporting locally grown organic foods. Ensure that twenty per cent of all city facilities (including schools) serve locally grown and organic food within seven years.

Action 18 Establish an Air Quality Index (AQI) to measure the level of air pollution and set the goal of reducing by ten per cent in seven years the number of days categorized in the AQI range as "unhealthy" or "hazardous."

Water

Action 19 Develop policies to increase adequate access to safe drinking water, aiming at access for all by 2015. For cities with potable water consumption greater than 100 liters per capita per day, adopt and implement policies to reduce consumption by ten per cent by 2015.

Action 20 Protect the ecological integrity of the city's primary drinking water sources (i.e., aquifers, rivers, lakes, wetlands and associated ecosystems).

Action 21 Adopt municipal wastewater management guidelines and reduce the volume of untreated wastewater discharges by ten per cent in seven years through the expanded use of recycled water and the implementation of a sustainable urban watershed planning process that includes participants of all affected communities and is based on sound economic, social, and environmental principles.

Urban Environmental Accords -- Preliminary Baseline Matrix for City of Oakland -- December 2006
Attachment B: Sustainable Development Initiative Report

Theme	Action	Description	Lead Agency	Lead Person	Regional Agency in charge	Action Met	Action Being Met	Tier 1	Tier 2	Leadership Opportunity
Energy	1 Renewable Energy	Adopt and implement a policy to ensure that renewable energy sources meet at least 10% of the city's peak electric load within 7 years .	PWA - Energy	Scott Wentworth	n/a		x			
		<p>Baseline: City does not currently have a policy to meet 10% of municipal energy peak load with renewables in 7 years. The statewide California Local Energy Efficiency Program (CA LEEP), a 10-year energy action framework completed for the City by the California Public Utilities Commission in Fall 2005, provides a framework for municipalities to develop policies consistent with Urban Environmental Accords Actions 1-3 by initiating a set of activities aimed at building consensus among leaders on the locally appropriate energy action steps. (www.caleep.com)</p> <p>Leadership Opportunity: The minimum standard to meet the goal would be to achieve the results for municipal facility energy use. Leadership would be achieved by establishing and meeting the goal for energy load within the City as a whole.</p> <p>Staff in the Mayor's office and PWA are leading the City's efforts to investigate the Community Choice Aggregation (CCA) opportunity. If Oakland becomes an aggregator, 50% of the City's electric load could be met from renewable energy sources. The CCA Implementation Plan is scheduled for completion around the end of 2006, at which time the Council will need to determine if the City should move forward with aggregation.</p>								
		<p>Leadership Opportunity: The minimum standard to meet the goal would be to achieve the results for municipal facility energy use. Leadership would be achieved by establishing and meeting the goal for energy load within the City as a whole.</p>								
Energy	2 Energy Efficiency	Adopt and implement a policy to reduce the city's peak electric load by 10% within 7 years through energy efficiency, shifting the timing of energy demands, and conservation.	PWA - Energy	Scott Wentworth	n/a		x			
		<p>Baseline: City practices have reduced municipal facility peak load dramatically in the past, but the City does not have an officially adopted target to reduce the electric load for the city as a whole by 10%. However, we are in the process of developing and adopting a climate protection plan, and this goal can be established in that plan.</p> <p>In 2005 and 2006, Rising Sun Energy Services established CA Youth Energy Services (CYES) programs in the Fruitvale District and in West Oakland, with funding from the Duke Energy Settlement and in collaboration with the Mayor's Office and the Workforce Investment Board in CEDA. CYES hires and trains local youth to provide free in-home energy audits, education, and hardware installation to low income homeowners and renters. Through this program, almost 1000 low and moderate income households received free energy conservation services and hardware.</p> <p>Leadership Opportunity: The minimum standard to meet the goal would be to achieve the results for municipal facility energy use. Leadership would be achieved by establishing and meeting the goal for energy load within the City as a whole.</p>								
		<p>Leadership Opportunity: The minimum standard to meet the goal would be to achieve the results for municipal facility energy use. Leadership would be achieved by establishing and meeting the goal for energy load within the City as a whole.</p>								
Energy	3 Climate Change	Adopt a citywide greenhouse gas reduction plan that reduces the jurisdiction's emissions by twenty-five per cent by 2030 , and includes a system for auditing greenhouse gas emissions.	PWA - Energy	Scott Wentworth	n/a		x			

KEY: Action Met: The city has already accomplished this particular Action. Further progress in the Action Theme Area noted under Leadership Opportunity. **Action Being Met:** The goal or action is already actively being pursued or looked into. Notes should include a deadline for when the process will end. **Tier 1:** High priority Actions for the city. **Tier 2:** Important Actions of a lower priority. **Leadership Opportunity:** Theme areas where the City has already accomplished the target action and wants to exceed the stated goal.

Urban Environmental Accords -- Preliminary Baseline Matrix for City of Oakland -- December 2006

Attachment B: Sustainable Development Initiative Report

Theme	Action	Description	Lead Agency	Lead Person	Regional Agency in charge	Action Met	Action Being Met	Tier 1	Tier 2	Leadership Opportunity
		Baseline: City is developing an energy action plan for the whole community, including the municipal operation. Oakland was the second city (after Chicago) in the country to join the Chicago Climate Exchange (CCX), the nation's first legally binding system to reduce ghg emissions.								
		Leadership Opportunity								
Waste Reduction	4 Zero Waste	Establish a policy to achieve zero waste to landfills & incinerators by 2040 .	PWA - ESD	Becky Dowdakin	n/a	Y				
		Baseline: A zero waste goal was adopted by Council 3/6/05. An implementation plan will be developed and approved by 1/1/07.	Leadership Opportunity							
Waste Reduction	5 Manufacturer Responsibility	Adopt a citywide law that reduces the use of a disposable, toxic, or non-renewable product category by at least 50% in 7 years .	PWA - ESD	Becky Dowdakin	n/a	Y				
		Baseline: Council adopted Styrofoam ban to take effect 1/1/07. The Zero Waste implementation plan will promote the adoption of local and statewide Extended Producer Responsibility (EPR) initiatives and policies. The Mayor's office is leading a statewide effort to promote EPR through convening the California Product Stewardship Council (CPSC). The steering committee of the CPSC has met four times, most recently at a full day retreat on 11/17/06, convened by the Mayor's office and hosted by PWA.	Leadership Opportunity							
Waste Reduction	6 Consumer Responsibility	Implement user-friendly recycling & composting programs to reduce solid waste disposal to landfill and incineration by 20% per capita in 7 years .	PWA - ESD	Becky Dowdakin	n/a	Y				
		Baseline: City and County have a 75% waste reduction goal by 2010 including programs addressing commercial, residential, and construction. City determined 75% goal could not be met without adopting a Zero Waste approach.	Leadership Opportunity							

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Urban Environmental Accords -- Preliminary Baseline Matrix for City of Oakland -- December 2006

Attachment B: Sustainable Development Initiative Report

Theme	Action	Description	Lead Agency	Lead Person	Regional Agency in charge	Action Met	Action Being Met	Tier 1	Tier 2	Leadership Opportunity
Urban Design	7 Green Building	Adopt a policy that mandates a green building rating system standard that applies to all new municipal buildings .	PWA - ESD	Becky Dowdakin	n/a	Y				
		Baseline: In May 2005, Council unanimously adopted a Civic Green Building Ordinance which requires that all new buildings owned or occupied by a City Department or Agency meet a minimum Silver rating under the U.S. Green Building Council's (USGBC) Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) rating system, and be so certified by the USGBC.								
		In an effort to promote the use of green building strategies in private developments, in 2006 the Council unanimously adopted green building guidelines as city reference documents for single and multifamily residential developments and recommended their use throughout the City.								
		In October 2005, the City became the first city in California to serve as one of six pilot communities in the Pacific Gas and Electric Company's (PG&E) "Savings by Design Lead Incentive Pilot" (SBDLIP) program. Through this program, PG&E provides private developers with no-cost energy efficiency design assistance.								
		Leadership Opportunity *More aggressively promote the use of green building techniques in private residential, commercial and industrial developments including incentives, technical assistance and mandates.								
Urban Design	8 Urban Planning	Adopt urban planning principles and practices that advance higher density, mixed use, walkable, bikeable and disabled-accessible neighborhoods which coordinate land use and transportation with open space systems for recreation and ecological restoration.	CEDA	Claudia Cappio	n/a	Y				
		Baseline Infill housing downtown (10K initiative) and other infill projects have been promoted throughout the City, as have neighborhood commercial revitalization and streetscape improvement projects. Transit Oriented Development is addressed in redevelopment implementation plans for West Oakland, Downtown, Broadway MacArthur, and Coliseum redevelopment areas including BART stations. <i>Baseline Data: Infill housing units between Jan 1999 and June 2006:</i> Downtown Oakland (10K initiative): 1779 high-density housing units completed, 2391 units under construction, 2529 units with planning approval, and 3389 units in planning/approval process (10088 total) Coliseum Area: 1411 high-density housing units completed, 657 units under construction, 631 units with planning approval, and 5611 units proposed or planning/approval process (8310 total) MacArthur Transit Village: 778 units proposed West Oakland Transit Oriented Development: Plan proposes new units, prioritizes rehabilitation/retrofit of existing housing stock, and upgrade of civic infrastructure in line with smart growth principles.								

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Urban Environmental Accords -- Preliminary Baseline Matrix for City of Oakland -- December 2006

Attachment B: Sustainable Development Initiative Report

Theme	Action	Description	Lead Agency	Lead Person	Regional Agency in charge	Action Met	Action Being Met	Tier 1	Tier 2	Leadership Opportunity
		Leadership Opportunity								
Urban Design	9 Neighborhoods	Adopt a policy or implement a program that creates environmentally beneficial jobs in low income neighborhoods .			Jobs Consortium					
		Baseline: In 2005 and 2006, Rising Sun Energy Services established CA Youth Energy Services (CYES) programs in the Fruitvale District and in West Oakland, with funding from the Duke Energy Settlement and in collaboration with the Mayor's Office and the Workforce Investment Board in CEDA. CYES hires and trains local youth to provide free in-home energy audits, education, and hardware installation to low income homeowners and renters. Through this program, almost 1000 low and moderate income households received free energy conservation services and hardware.								
		Leadership Opportunity The Mayor's office is recommending that a portion of the Williams/Reliant energy settlement dollars be used to support workforce training in the areas of energy efficiency and renewables installation through a Green Corps Job Training Program, and that contractors hired to perform energy efficiency and renewables installation in City projects be encouraged to hire interns from that Training Program.								
Urban Nature	10 Parks	Ensure that there is an accessible public park or recreational open space within half-a-kilometer (three-tenths-mile) of every city resident by 2015 .			n/a					
		Baseline								
		Leadership Opportunity								
Urban Nature	11 Habitat Restoration	Conduct an inventory of existing canopy coverage in the city; and, then establish a goal based on ecological and community considerations to plant and maintain canopy coverage in not less than fifty per cent of all available sidewalk planting sites .	PWA I&M	Dan Gallagher	n/a					
		Baseline City conducting survey of percentage of existing tree-wells with trees (i.e. currently available sidewalk sites). Note: this differs from the number of <i>potential</i> sidewalk planting sites; which would include sites needing tree-wells sidewalk cuts (not included in current survey). Early pictures of Oakland show there are more trees now than 100 years ago.								

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Urban Environmental Accords -- Preliminary Baseline Matrix for City of Oakland -- December 2006

Attachment B: Sustainable Development Initiative Report

Theme	Action	Description	Lead Agency	Lead Person	Regional Agency in charge	Action Met	Action Being Met	Tier 1	Tier 2	Leadership Opportunity
		Leadership Opportunity								
Urban Nature	12 Wildlife	Pass legislation that protects critical habitat corridors and other key habitat characteristics (e.g. water features, food-bearing plants, shelter for wildlife, use of native species, etc.) from unsustainable development.	PWA - ESD	Lesley Estes	n/a	Y				
		Baseline								
		Leadership Opportunity								
Transportation	13 Public Transportation	Develop and implement a policy that expands affordable public transportation coverage to within half-a-kilometer (three-tenths-mile) of all city residents in ten years.	PWA Design & Const	Shanna O'Hare	AC Transit	N				
		Baseline Since 1999 under Mayor Brown's 10K program, Oakland has aggressively pursued development of high density housing adjacent to transit corridors throughout downtown and along the waterfront. The City is also pursuing Smart Growth along other major bus transit corridors and at four BART stations where transit villages with high-density housing are under development. By bringing housing and jobs closer to transit, more residents will be able to use public transit. Redevelopment streetscape programs contained in adopted implementation plans provide for better pedestrian access and safety, new bike access and increased safety, and accommodation for bus rapid transit and user-friendly rider collection areas. Parking standards have been lowered in areas with transit to encourage rider ship and reduce reliance on private vehicles.								
		Leadership Opportunity								
Transportation	14 Clean Vehicles	Pass a law or implement a program reduces sulfur levels in diesel and gasoline fuels, concurrent with using advanced emission controls on all buses, taxis, and public fleets to reduce particulate matter and smog-forming emissions from those fleets by fifty per cent in seven years.	PWA Equipment	Alex Ochoa	AC Trans WMAC Port Air Board					

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Urban Environmental Accords -- Preliminary Baseline Matrix for City of Oakland -- December 2006

Attachment B: Sustainable Development Initiative Report

Theme	Action	Description	Lead Agency	Lead Person	Regional Agency in charge	Action Met	Action Being Met	Tier 1	Tier 2	Leadership Opportunity
		<p>Baseline: Fourteen percent (14%) of Oakland's City Fleet is comprised of natural gas vehicles, which is the highest percentage for any public fleet in Northern California.</p> <p>The Port's Truck Replacement Project provides a qualifying truck owner up to \$40,000 to replace their older, higher emitting duty diesel truck the Port's Maritime Area, with a 1999 or newer, cleaner truck. The Port will provide up to \$2 million to replace approximately eighty (80) trucks.</p>								
		Leadership Opportunity								
Transportation	15 Reducing Congestion	<p>Implement a policy to reduce the percentage of commute trips by single occupancy vehicles by ten percent in seven years.</p> <p>Baseline Measurement relies on census data and is therefore difficult to get. City's Smart Growth and pedestrian and bicycle programs address goal.</p>	PWA Transportation		MTC					
		Leadership Opportunity * Significant progress depends on regional leadership.								
Environmental Health	16 Toxics Reduction	<p>Every year, identify one product, chemical, or compound that is used in the city that represents the greatest risk to human health; adopt a law and provide incentives to reduce or eliminate its use by the municipal government.</p> <p>Baseline: City has an Integrated Pest Management (IPM) plan for parks, but does not have one for buildings. Dioxin initiative adopted and reported on annually. The Environmental Services Division of the PWA is developing an Environmentally Preferable Purchasing plan.</p>								
		Leadership Opportunity								
Environmental Health	17 Healthy Food Systems	<p>Promote public health/environmental benefits of supporting locally grown organic foods. Ensure that 20% of all city facilities (including schools) serve locally grown and organic food within seven years.</p> <p>Baseline: Food policy study commissioned by Mayor's office and completed in early 2006. Mayor's office drafted a proposal to launch Food Policy Council which will go to the Life Enrichment Committee in December or January, 2006. There is potential for additional funding and collaboration with the 'Food and Fitness' initiative organized by the W. K. Kellogg Foundation.</p>								
		Leadership Opportunity *								

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Attachment B: Sustainable Development Initiative Report

Theme	Action	Description	Lead Agency	Lead Person	Regional Agency in charge	Action Met	Action Being Met	Tier 1	Tier 2	Leadership Opportunity
Environmental Health	18 Clean Air	Establish an Air Quality Index (AQI) to measure the level of air pollution and set the goal of reducing by ten percent in seven years the number of days categorized in the AQI range as "unhealthy" or "hazardous."			BAAQMD					
		Baseline								
		Leadership Opportunity								
Water	19 Water Access & Efficiency	Develop policies to increase adequate access to safe drinking water, aiming at access for all by 2015. For cities with potable water consumption greater than 100 liters per capita per day, adopt and implement policies to reduce consumption by 10% by 2015 .			EBMUD RWQCB					
		Baseline								
		Leadership Opportunity								
Water	20 Source Water Conservation	Protect the ecological integrity of the city's primary drinking water sources (i.e. aquifers, rivers, lakes, wetlands and associated ecosystems).			EBMUD RWQCB					
		Baseline								
		Leadership Opportunity								
		* City can lobby State in support of EBMUD on issues affecting integrity of their sources.								

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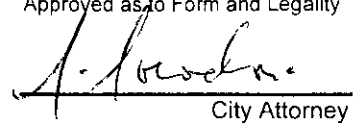
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Theme	Action	Description	Lead Agency	Lead Person	Regional Agency in charge	Action Met	Action Being Met	Tier 1	Tier 2	Leadership Opportunity
Water	21 Waste Water Reduction	Adopt municipal wastewater management guidelines and reduce the volume of untreated wastewater discharges by ten percent in seven years through the expanded use of recycled water and the <i>implementation of a sustainable urban watershed planning process</i> that includes participants of all affected communities and is based on sound economic, social and environmental principles.			EBMUD					
		Baseline								
		Leadership Opportunity								

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OAKLAND CITY COUNCIL


City Attorney

OFFICE OF THE CITY CLERK

2009 NOV 30 PM 5:25

RESOLUTION No. _____ C.M.S.

Introduced by Councilmember _____

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF OAKLAND JOINING THE MAYOR IN ADOPTING THE URBAN ENVIRONMENTAL ACCORDS

WHEREAS, human activities are significantly altering Earth’s natural systems; and

WHEREAS, cities and urban areas are home to more than half the world population and therefore have a significant impact on the environment; and

WHEREAS, in December 1998 the Council adopted Resolution No. 74678 C.M.S., the Sustainable Community Development Initiative (SDI), which prioritized sustainability issues for the City; and

WHEREAS, the Urban Environmental Accords, to which Mayor Brown was a signatory and which were adopted by 99 cities during the United Nations World Environment Day 2005, call for local governments to take actions that promote sustainability, similar to those incorporated in the SDI; now therefore, be it

RESOLVED: That the Oakland City Council joins the Mayor in adopting the Urban Environmental Accords, and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED: That Oakland will aim to achieve the status of a “Four Star City” by 2012 as defined in the Accords, which commits the city to accomplish at least 19 of the 21 Actions stated within the Accords; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED: That the assigned sustainability professional in the City shall work with other City staff to track progress and provide an update in the SDI Annual Report on progress made to achieve the Actions of the Accords; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED: That the City of Oakland shall request assistance from the International Council for Local Environmental Initiatives (ICLEI) and the Urban Accords Institute to implement the Urban Environmental Accords.

IN COUNCIL, OAKLAND, CALIFORNIA, _____, 20_____

PASSED BY THE FOLLOWING VOTE:

AYES - BROOKS, BRUNNER, CHANG, KERNIGHAN, NADEL, QUAN, REID, and PRESIDENT DE LA FUENTE

NOES -

ABSENT -

ABSTENTION -

ATTEST: _____

LaTonda Simmons
City Clerk and Clerk of the Council
of the City of Oakland, California